

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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## Go For the Right.

Though beauty entice you  
With laughter and with smiles,  
And strive to beguile you  
With charms and with wiles;  
Oh! pass them by lightly,  
Their power deride,  
And go for the right,  
Whatever betide.

Though wealth may allure you  
With diamonds and gold,  
The strength of your manhood  
Must never be sold!  
Bid riches avaunt ye,  
With power and with pride,  
And go for the right,  
Whatever betide.

Though power oppose you,  
With strength and with might,  
Oh! never be disheartened  
Though hard be the fight,  
Oh! never be conquered,  
Nor e'er turn aside,  
But go for the right,  
Whatever betide.

In the archives of glory,  
Your name is enrolled.  
In song and in story  
Your brave deeds be told,  
Along with the heroes  
Who fought and who died,  
Who went for the right  
Whatever might betide.

## The Difference.

Some of the Republican papers are giving  
a minute description of Mr. Seward's visit  
to Europe, and his reception into the royal  
presence of Queen Victoria. It seems that  
her majesty fixed the hour of his audience  
earlier than Mr. Seward had expected, and  
before he had ordered his "court dress."—  
What was to be done? A plain, American  
statesman cannot appear in the presence of  
the British Queen in a plain, American dress.  
Seward and Lord Napier nearly flew on the  
wind to Prince Albert's tailor, and in two  
hours he was equipped with gold knee-buck-  
les, diamond clasps and rosettes, cocked hat,  
with other foolish paraphernalia, making a  
perfect ass of himself.

Judge Douglas visited Europe in 1856.—  
He was there asked if he would like to see  
Victoria.

"Certainly, sir," said Douglas.

"Well, sir, where is your court dress?"

"Court dress, sir?" continued Senator  
Douglas. "I am well enough dressed to ap-  
pear before an American President."

"That may be," said the governmental  
official, "but according to the law of the  
realm you can only be presented to the  
Queen in court dress."

"Then," replied Douglas, "I prefer not to  
see her majesty."

This shows the difference in the men, as  
well as the parties of which they are repre-  
sentatives. Republicans act the sycophant  
to please royalty, while the Democrat re-  
fuses to compromise his dignity as an Amer-  
ican citizen, even to see a British Queen.

It is stated that twenty thousand  
Swedes and Norwegians are preparing to  
embark early in the coming summer for the  
United States. They will bring much  
wealth with them, but what is better, being  
a sober, moral, and industrious race, they  
will bring with them habits of industry and  
morality, which will render them most val-  
uable citizens.

## The Foreign vote.

We understand the Republicans are ex-  
pecting to carry the foreign vote for their  
candidate for Governor. Can they do it?  
Col. Lane, in 1854, was a strong Know  
Nothing, and was loud in his denunciations  
of the "bloated Dutch and the red mouthed  
Irish." If the Democratic party had not  
met the tide of proscription which was  
aroused by Lane and others, and beat it  
back, Lane would still have been proclaim-  
ing his hostility to our foreign born  
citizens.

How is it with our candidate, Thomas A.  
Hendricks? It will not be forgotten that  
while Lane was propagating his Know  
Nothing doctrine, in 1854, Mr. Hendricks,  
as a candidate for Congress in this District,  
was fighting for the rights of the foreign  
born citizens. Then, when Lane and his  
confederates succeeded in deceiving the  
people, Mr. Hendricks, for his devotion to  
right and justice, was defeated. Now when  
the people understand the shallow preten-  
sions of the Opposition, Mr. Hendricks  
will be rewarded for his battle in favor of  
popular rights.

Therefore, keep it before the people, that  
in 1854, Henry S. Lane was a Know Noth-  
ing, and Thomas A. Hendricks was a Demo-  
crat, and was defeated for Congress in this  
District by the enemies of the foreign vote.  
Franklin Herald.

FOR CONGRESS.—The subject of the next  
Congressional nomination by the Democra-  
cy of this District is attracting a good deal  
of interest in the political circles. The aspi-  
rants, by common consent, are conceded to  
be Hon. John Law, of this city, Col. Smith  
Miller, of Gibson County, and the present  
incumbent, Judge Niblack. Either of those  
gentlemen would make a good race, and  
would be elected with alacrity. Recently we  
learn there has been a movement on foot  
among some of the energetic young men of  
the District in favor of James M. Shanklin,  
Esq., of this place. Mr. Shanklin would  
make a vigorous and animated canvasser,  
and if he concludes to enter the list at Prin-  
ceton the older aspirants must look to their  
chances or Young America will win the  
day.

We have had no conversation with Mr.  
Shanklin upon the subject, but we learn his  
friends are using his name, and if they find  
the prospect favorable, will announce his  
name in due time. With any good man,  
this District is good for 5000 majority for  
the Democratic nominee.—Evanville En-  
quirer.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

As the first legislative step on the sub-  
ject which has been privately discussed dur-  
ing the past six months Mr. Morris, of Ill.,  
will urge the passage of a joint resolution  
appointing Mr. Orr, of S. C. Gen. Donip-  
han, of Mo., and Gen. Wood, of Ill., Com-  
missioners to negotiate with the Mormons  
for the sale of their possessions on the ex-  
press condition that they move, within a  
reasonable time, from the limits and juris-  
diction of the United States. The Commit-  
tee are to make their report to the Presi-  
dent at next session of Congress. The  
ground for this movement is to prevent any  
recurrence of war and bloodshed, as the his-  
tory of the Mormons in Missouri and Illi-  
nois shows that they cannot, owing to their  
peculiarities, live on terms of peace and  
good neighborhood with contiguous settle-  
ments. It is also treated as a question of  
economy to the treasury.

Mr. Burlingame, from the Committee on  
Foreign Affairs, will report a bill in accor-  
dance with his resolution, asking for a first  
class mission to Sardinia—the Envoy to re-  
ceive \$12 000, and the Secretary of Lega-  
tion \$1800. The Sardinian Charge d' Af-  
fairs is delighted with this movement.

## CHEAP & EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR ROACHES.

A friend furnished the following sim-  
ple receipt for the expulsion of these house-  
hold nuisances, the season for whose ap-  
pearance is now at hand: Take pulverized  
borax, (which can be had at any drug store),  
and scatter it wherever any of them may be  
seen. It is perfectly innocuous to anything  
but them; but so excessive is their dislike to  
it that they will forthwith vacate the prem-  
ises in disgust.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Over four hundred indictments have  
been found by the Grand Jury against par-  
ties in the city, for selling liquor to minors.  
—Indianapolis Sentinel.

## Judgeship—Court of Common Pleas.

Our county is placed in a new District.—  
The District is now composed of Orange,  
Crawford, Perry, Spencer and Dubois coun-  
ties. We see there is beginning to be some  
feeling felt upon the subject of candidates  
for Judge and Prosecuting Attorney.

The following gentlemen have been  
named in connection with the Judgeship:  
M. Clark, Esq., of Leavenworth; H. G.  
Barkwell, of Rockport; and Dr. Thompson,  
of Rome.

We understand that A. J. Simpson,  
Esq., of this place, has consented that his  
name may be used before the convention  
for Judge. Mr. Simpson is a good lawyer,  
and would make a good Judge.

Mr. Simpson was formerly an old Whig  
but since Black Republicanism and all other  
isms sprung up he has been and will con-  
tinue to act with the democracy. His re-  
pudiates all isms of the day.

Any of the gentlemen named, so far as  
we are acquainted with them, we think  
would make a good Judge.—Pauli Eagle.

## The Natives to be Astonished.

The Rockville Republican, a Black Re-  
publican paper, speaking of Lane's appoint-  
ments to speak in Southern Indiana, says:

"We observe a list of appointments for  
Col. Lane, our candidate for Governor—all  
of them in Southern Indiana. Col. Lane  
will astonish the natives along the Ohio  
river, if they have never seen him and heard  
him before, and he will add thousands of  
votes to the Republican ticket."

The natives along the Ohio have heard as  
fine speakers as Lane; and as to being as-  
tonished by him, they may be, but it will be  
at his impudence in coming among them to  
advocate Black Republicanism, and trying  
to convince them that a "negro is as good  
as a white man." If the negroes could  
vote in Southern Indiana probably Lane  
might be able to add thousands of votes to  
the Republican ticket.—Pauli Eagle.

A REVEREND "CHATTLE" IN GEORGIA.—  
It appears that the African Baptist Church  
of Augusta, Georgia, owns its minister, the  
congregation having bought him from his  
former master, and he is therefore now held  
as what our Northern negro philanthropists  
would call a human "chattle" of the church.  
It seems that this spiritual and temporal  
slave is a very bright negro, and quite a  
fluent preacher, and so the African Baptist  
congregation, thinking it a pity that he  
should waste his sweetness on the desert  
air of a cotton plantation, purchased him  
for the purpose of administering the word  
from the pulpit. His fellow bondsmen con-  
tribute a thousand dollars a year for the sup-  
port of himself and family—not quite as lib-  
eral an amount as preachers receive in some  
Northern cities, but probably it is quite  
adequate to the modest requirements of the  
reverend colored gentlemen of Augusta.—  
Query: Are not some of our Northern min-  
isters owned by their congregations too, and  
are they not occasionally bought and sold  
for what their services are worth?—N. Y.  
Herald.

## WALTER SCOTT'S YOUTHFUL NEGLECT.

Walter Scott, in a narrative of his personal  
history, gives the following caution to youth:  
"If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to  
peruse these pages, let such readers remem-  
ber it is with the deepest regret that I re-  
collect in my manhood the opportunities of  
learning, which I neglected in my youth;  
that, through every part of my literary career,  
I have felt pinched and hampered by my own  
ignorance; and I would this moment give  
half the reputation I have had the good for-  
tune to acquire, if, by so doing, I could rest  
the remaining part upon a sound foundation  
of learning and science."

The legacy of Christ is two fold  
peace: a peace of friendship, of agreement,  
of love, of everlasting union between the  
elect and God. It is next a peace of sweet  
enjoyment, of quiet rest of the understand-  
ing and the conscience. When there are  
no winds above, there will be no tempest  
below. When heaven is serene earth is  
quiet. Conscience reflects the complacency  
of God. "Therefore, being justified by  
faith, we have peace with God, through Je-  
sus Christ our Lord, by whom, also, we have  
received the atonement."

A bill has been introduced into the  
Assembly of Alabama, for transporting all  
negroes convicted of capital offences to  
Massachusetts.

## The Beautiful Land.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

There is a land immortal,  
The beautiful of lands;  
Beside the ancient portal,  
A sentry grimly stands.  
He only can undo it,  
And open wide the door;  
And mortals who pass through it,  
Are mortals never more.

That glorious land is Heaven,  
And Death the sentry grim;  
The Lord, therefore hath given  
The opening keys to him.  
And ransomed spirits singing  
And sorrowing for sin,  
Do pass the gate in dying,  
And freely enter in.

Thou' dark and drear the passage  
That leadeth to the gate,  
Yet grace comes with the message,  
To souls that watch and wait;  
And, at the time appointed,  
A messenger comes down;  
And leads the Lord's anointed  
From the cross to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing,  
They're blessed in their tears,  
Their journey homeward winging,  
They leave to earth their fears.  
Death like an angel seemeth—  
"We welcome thee," they cry;  
Their face with glory beameth—  
'Tis life for them to die.

## An Editorial Crisis.

Certain editors often write about the  
"crisis of affairs;" and some editors cannot  
write unless they have "a crisis." But  
what the editor of a "go-a-head" journal  
really calls "a crisis of affairs," is having to  
write whilst the baby is crying—your wife  
is asking you, for the hundredth time what  
you will have for dinner—the butcher is de-  
claring in the hall, loud enough for the  
deaf asylum to hear him, that he will not  
give any more credit—the servant is scrub-  
bing the floor overhead—the water is com-  
ing into the cistern—two hardy gurdy's are  
playing opposite your window; and the  
printer's devil is knocking at the door for  
copy. That is something like a "crisis of  
affairs," he says: "and America may thank  
his stars it isn't the editor of a paper, or  
else 'it might be troubled with such a crisis  
regularly once a week.'"

## Wendell Phillips and Wm. H. Seward.

In the course of his dirty disunion speech  
made in Brooklyn, New York, on the 20th  
of March, 1860, Wendell Phillips in allu-  
sion to Senator Seward and the slavery  
clause in the Constitution of the United  
States requiring the rendition of fugitive  
slaves, said:

Do you think he would obey it? Not for  
the love of the millions that hang upon his  
lips. Not for ten thousand times the mere  
gorgeous laurel, for which his speech is a  
bid, would Wm. H. Seward lift his hand to  
return a fugitive slave to Virginia. [Loud  
applause.] You applaud it; and yet what a  
compliment it is! It is only a deserved  
compliment for us to believe of our great-  
est statesman that, when he swore to sup-  
port the Constitution, he intended to com-  
mit perjury.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THIS STATE.—The  
editor of the State Journal, in the last issue  
of his paper, publishes a summary of the  
prospects of the wheat crop in the several  
parts of this State, as gathered from local  
papers in different sections, and the editor  
is disposed to think, from all accounts given,  
that the prospect for an average crop is in  
the main fair. In this county some of the  
wheat fields are being plowed up for corn,  
while other fields present a fine prospect.—  
The crop here will be very little under the  
average.—Terre Haute Journal.

The Vincennes Land Office, papers  
and books, dating back about a hundred  
years, were, with but few exceptions, de-  
stroyed by the fire that occurred at that  
place a few days since.

The census of Clerks just taken in  
Washington shows this industrious little  
army to number nine hundred and eight  
men—within a fraction of a full regiment.  
They are the bees that make the honey for  
the drones.

## The Cultivation of the Potatoe.

The production of this plant has, in  
the greater majority of cases, failed  
almost entire. The great secret, how-  
ever, is because it is not managed  
right; the soil has not been properly  
cultivated before planting, and has not  
received that faithful and necessary at-  
tention that it should. I have been  
connected with that line of business  
for the last fifteen years, and have  
succeeded, I think, in discovering the  
best mode of growing this most valu-  
able plant.

An acre of good soil, when properly  
tilled, ought not to produce less than  
two hundred and forty bushels. Hav-  
ing the ground in proper order when  
they are to be planted, is an item not  
to be overlooked by those who wish to  
succeed well. It should be plowed  
twice before planting, the first time  
about the middle of April, and then  
lie until about ready to plant, when it  
should be re-plowed very deep. The  
potatoes should not be planted until  
about the tenth or fifteenth of May,  
when the freezing blasts of winter will  
not interrupt their growth. Before  
planting, the re-plowed ground should  
be thoroughly harrowed three or four  
times until it is perfectly mellow. It  
should then be marked off in squares  
about two feet each way, and sets cov-  
ered about seven inches deep, with a  
light plow, throwing the earth from  
both sides on the potato. When they  
are just beginning to peep through  
the earth they should be run over with  
a light one horse brush, in order to  
level the ground and prepare it for the  
plow. In a few days, when the plants  
are about three inches in height, plow  
twice in each row, with a small plow.  
They should be plowed twice a week,  
in order to keep the grass and weeds  
down, if there should be any. This  
is important in cultivating anything.  
In plowing pains should be taken so  
as not to cover up the vines. Ground  
should not be selected that is inclined  
to be wet during the Spring and Sum-  
mer seasons. The richest ground is  
preferred for planting potatoes, as a  
piece of clover or blue grass sod.—G.  
B. Miller, Jeffersonville, Ind.

PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING.—I no-  
ticed in the Farmer, of January 7th,  
an article from R. F. Bingham, on  
Profitable Sheep Husbandry. He says  
that John and E. W. Bingham have  
sold, during the past season, a certain  
amount of sheep and wool, and wishes  
to hear from any one that has done  
better. I will here give a few facts  
and figures for his benefit. Last sea-  
son I clipped 250 sheep; the wool sold  
for 552. I have sold within the year  
74 sheep, which is equal to the num-  
ber of lambs raised, for \$814; mak-  
ing \$1,366. My sheep are of the  
Spanish Merino breed, and mostly  
ewes; a few bucks and wethers. I  
have kept sheep for the last twenty  
years, and consider it the most profit-  
able business the farmer can engage  
in.—JOS. W. WORCESTER, in Ohio  
Farmer.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.—London  
gives the following, from which it  
would appear that the grasses are  
most rapid in germination; then per-  
haps cruciform plants; then legumin-  
ous, then labiate; then umbelliferous,  
and lastly rosaceous; although there  
are many exceptions to this order:—  
"Wheat, millet, one day; spinach,  
beans, mustard, 3; lettuce, 4; melon,  
cucumber, cress, 5; radish, beet, 6;  
barley, 7; orache, 8; purslane, 9 cab-  
bage, 10, and parsley 40 days; al-  
mond, chestnut and peach, 1 year;  
rose, hawthorn and filbert, 2 years.